THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 966.] FRIDAY, JANUARY [illegible] 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy seed,
Burnet & Ryegrass ditto,
Bluegrass, Burden grass, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin seed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Mustard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early salmon, short-top and white Turnip Radish seed,
Early Frame, Hotspur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanish Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windsor, long pod and Mussagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage seed,
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Brussels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Salsafic & Nasturtium,
White and green Coss Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver skin, Red and Welsh Onion,
Red & Orange Cariot,
Large Parsnip,
White and Green Asparagus,
Garden Cress, and Peppergrass,

With an assortment of Flower Seeds; Glass Flower Bottles; some Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

STOLEN

From Armistead's Tavern, Petersburg, the 16th inst. a plain gold horizontal

Stop-Watch,

CAPP'D and jewell'd; a spring on the case to stop her without opening—maker's name, Richard Webster, Exchange Alley, London—No. 3187. Information to be given to, and a handsome reward paid by Birchetts and Puryear, merchants Petersburg, or Mr. Nelson Berkeley, Eagle-Tavern, Richmond.

Dec. 24, 1801. (t f)

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnership in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Petersburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August last.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Petersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, those at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

Notice is again given,

THAT the Subscriber is prepared to settle all just claims against the estate of Richard Adams, dec.—and he earnestly requests all those who are indebted to the said estate, to come forward and give some proper assurances for the payment of their respective balances.

John Adams, *Adm'r.*

Richmond, Jan. 1802. 3w

Notice is hereby given,

To the STOCKHOLDERS *of the Bank of Alexandria,*

THAT an election will be held at the Court-House, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chooling Nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter. By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Dec. 18, 1801.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himself from his knowledge of the business and his strict attention, to render general satisfaction. His house shall always be supplied with the best materials for that purpose, having a plenty of good servants, and an excellent hostler: his Stables will be supplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wishes to take a few

BOARDERS, 3

at the customary price; and has also made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY

Members of the Assembly,

who shall be strictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinson.

Richmond, Dec. 1st, 1801.

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30 *Dollars Reward.*

RUN-AWAY, the first of March last, from Mr. Bates of Amherst county, a negro man named BILLY; he is about 20 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a tawney complexion, and as well as I recollect, has a scar on the left side of his forehead. BILLY, was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. As his mother lives in Petersburg, it is supposed he is lurking about Richmond or Petersburg. BILLY is now the property of Thomas Bibb of Amherst. The above reward will be paid to any person who apprehends and delivers the said negro to Mr. Cugneau, in Amherst, and all reasonable expences paid.

THOMAS BIBB.

September 17th, 1801. [tf]

FALL GOODS.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS Just Received by the Octavia, from London,

A LARGE AND HANDSOME

SUPPLY,

WHICH he will dispose of low, for Cash or Country Produce, or Acceptances in Town.

Optical Diagonal Machines with the Books of Prints; Pictures in Gilt Frames; Horseman's Pistols; Pocket Pistols with Spring Bayonets; Reive's Water Colors and Pencils; Lift Shoes and Boots with Soles; Patent Lambs-wool Drawers; Shirts and Dressing Gowns; Gentlemens' travelling Caps; Hardham's No. 9, Snuff.

Richmond, October 2d, 1801. [4mhs

FOR SALE,

THE ENGLISH HORSE,

HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt.]

EIGHT years old last May. He is in good order, and may be seen at my Stable, at Mont Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my Office, in this city.

Thomas Willson.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31st, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE "BAY COLT was got by High Flyer, "dam by Eclipse, from Young Cade, "which was the dam of Vauxhall."

(Signed) "GROSVENOR."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was also the dam of Dulci- "nea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all first "runners."

THE

Virginia Almanack,

FOR THE YEAR

1802,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States, from the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of January next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

17. From Hagerstown, Md. by Williamsport Md. Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, Strasburg, Woodstock, Newmarket, and Harrisonburg to Staunton once a week—Leave Hagerstown every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Winchester on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Leave Winchester at 11 A. M. and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 10 A. M. *Returning*, leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Hagerstown on Monday by 10 A. M.

18. From Alexandria by Matildaville, Leesburg, Waterford, Charleston, Shepherdstown, and Martinsburg to Winchester, to return by Battletown to Shepherdstown, and from thence by the same route to Alexandria once a week—Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 3 P. M. arrive at Charleston on Thursday at noon, at Martinsburg by 5 P. M. and at Winchester on Friday at noon. *Returning*, leave Winchester every Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

19. From Alexandria by Centreville, Middleburg, Gosher, Paris, Milwood, and Winchester to Romney once a week—Leave Alexandria every Friday at 3 P. M. arrive at Winchester on Sunday at 3 P. M. and at Romney on Monday by 7 P. M. *Returning*, leave Romney every Tuesday by 6 A. M. arrive at Winchester on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and at Alexandria on Friday by 9 A. M.

20. From Romney by Western Post and Green Glades to Morgantown once a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at 8 A M and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*, leave Morgantown every Saturday at 6 A M and arrive at Romney on Monday by 6 P M.

21. From Romney to Moorfields once a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at 6 A M and arrive at Moorfields by 3 P M—Leave Moorfields every Monday at 10 A M and arrive at Romney by 6 P M. Contract to continue until October 1, 1802.

22. From Centreville by Haymarket, Buckland, Fauquier c. h. and Jeffersonton, to Culpeper c. h. once a week—Leave Centreville every Monday at 6 A M and arrive at Culpeper on Tuesday by 10 A M—*Returning*, leave Culpeper every Tuesday at noon and arrive at Centreville on Wednesday by 3 P M.

23. From Fredericksburg by King George c. h. Broadfield, Mattoxbridge, Leedstown, Templeman's Cross Roads, Richmond c. h. Farnham, Kinsale, and Northumberland c. h. to Lancaster c. h. once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 P M and arrive at Lancaster c. h. the next Saturday by 6 P M—Leave Lancaster c. h. every Saturday at 10 P M and arrive at Fredericksburg the next Wednesday by 10 A M.

24. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Lloyds, Tappahannock, Urbanna, and Glouc ster c. h. to Yorktown, once a week—Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 P M and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 P M—Leave same in one hour and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 6 P M—*Returning*, leave Yorktown every Saturday at 10 P M arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 7 P M and at Fredericksburg on Wednesday by 10 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Orange c. h. Milton, to Charlottesville, once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 10 P M and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M—*Returning*, leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P M and arrive at Fredericksburg on Saturday by 7 P M.

26. From Charlottesville by New York, Staunton, Middlebrook, Brownsburg, Lexington, Fincastle, and Montgomery c. h. to Englishville on the west side of New River, once a week—Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P M arrive at Staunton on Saturday by 10 A M—Leave Staunton at half past 10 A M arrive at Fincastle on Sunday by 1 P M—Leave Fincastle by half past 1 P M and arrive at Englishville on Monday by 7 P M—*Returning*, leave Englishville every Tuesday at 5 A M arrive at Fincastle on Wednesday at 8 A M—Leave Fincastle at half past 8 A M and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 2 P M—Leave Staunton at half past 2 P M and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M.

27. From Staunton by Kincaids, the Warm Springs, or Bath c. h. Morris's, Callaghan's, Sweet Springs, Sulphur Springs, and Lewisburg, to Uniontown, and from Uniontown by Lewisburg, Callaghan's, Morris's, and the same route to Staunton, once a week—Leave Staunton every Saturday at 2 P M arrive at Sweet Springs on Monday at 2 P M—Leave Sweet Springs in two hours and arrive at Uniontown the next Tuesday by 7 P M. *Returning*, leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 6 A M and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday by 10 A M.

28. From Englishville by Wythe c. h. Aspinville, Abingdon, Sevierville, T. Sullivan c. h. T. Rossville, T. and Hawkins c. h. T. to Orrsville, T. once a week—Leave Englishville every Tuesday at 5 A M arrive at Sullivan c. h. on Thursday at 10 A M. Leave Sullivann c. h. at 11 A M and arrive at Orrsville on Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Orrsville every Friday at 2 P M arrive at Sullivan c. h. on Saturday by 3 P M. Leave Sullivan c. h. at 4 P M and arrive at Englishville on Monday by 7 P M.

29. From Richmond by Goochland c. h. and Columbia, to Charlottesville, once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday noon, and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Charlottesville every Friday at 4 P M and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 6 A M.

30. From Charlottesville by Warren, Warminster, New Market, New Glasgow, and Madison, to Lynchburg, once a week. Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 p m and arrive at Lynchburg on Monday at 5 a m. Leave Lynchburg every Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 a m.

31. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Elliott's, and Dunkirk, to Tappahannock once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 2 p m and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond on Wednesday by 10 a m.

32. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan c h, Carterville, New Canton, Buckingham c h Bent Creek, Lynchburg, New London, and Liberty, to Fincastle, once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 2 p m arrive at Powhatan on Thursday by 9 a m and arrive at Fincastle the next Saturday by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Fincastle every Saturday at 10 p m arrive at Powhatan c h on Tuesday by 3 p m. Leave it at 4 p m and arrive at Richmond the next Wednesday by 10 a m.

33. From Liberty by Rockymount to Martinville or Henry c h once a week. Leave Liberty every Monday at 6 a m and arrive at Martinville on Tuesday at 1 a m. *Returning*, leave Martinville every Tuesday by 1 p m and arrive at Liberty on Wednesday by 7 p m.

34. From Powhatan c h by Cumberland c h Farmsville, Prince Edward c h Charlotte c h and Halifax c h once a week. Leave Powhatan c h every Thursday at 10 a m and arrive at Halifax c h the next Saturday by 4 p m. *Returning*, leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 8 p m and arrive at Powhatan c h the next Tuesday by 3 p m.

35. From Halifax c h by Pittsylvania c h Henry c h Patrick c h and Germanton, to Salem, N C once in two weeks. Leave Halifax every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at Salem the next Friday by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Halifax c h the next Saturday by 6 p m.

36. From Harrisville by Hicksford to Halifax, N C twice a week. Leave Harrisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a m and arrive at Halifax by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Halifax Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m and arrive at Harrisville by 6 p m.

37. From Smithfield by Jerusalem, the Cross Keys, Goldsonville, Brunswick c h Geesbridge, St. Tamany's, and Mecklenburg c h to Marshallville, and thence by Christiansville, Lunenburg c h Edmonton, Goldsonville, Hicks's Ford, the Cross Keys, and Jerusalem, to Smithfield, once a week. Leave Smithfield every Thursday at 10 a m and arrive at Goldsonville on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Goldsonville at half past 10 a m and arrive at Mecklenburg c h on Sunday noon, and return to Smithfield on Wednesday by 7 p m.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Norfolk, Va. by Kempsville, Va. N W River Bridge, Va. Tulls Creek, Indiantown, Jonesburg, Elizabeth City, Nixonton, and Hertford, to Edenton, once a week. Leave Norfolk every Friday at 3 p m and arrive at Edenton the next Tuesday by 10 a m. *Returning*, leave Edenton every Tuesday at 2 p m and arrive at Norfolk the next Friday by 10 a m.

39. From Suffolk, Va. by Edenton, Plymouth, [illegible] Washington, to Newbern, twice a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday and Friday at 3 p m arrive at Edenton on Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leave Edenton at 3 p m arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 a m. Leave Plymouth at half past 6 a m arrive at Washington by 6 p m. Leave Washington at 7 p m and arrive at Newbern on Thursday and Monday by 4 p m. *Returning*, leave Newbern every Friday and Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Washington by 3 p m. Leave Washington at 6 p m arrive at Plymouth on Saturday and Wednesday by 4 p m. Leave Plymouth at half past 4 p m and arrive at Edenton on Sunday and Thursday by 9 a m. Leave Edenton at half past 9 a m and arrive at Suffolk on Monday and Friday at 9 a m.

NOTES.

Note I. The postmaster general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note II. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note III. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the the times prescribed in any contracts, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note IV. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

Note V. Should any person making proposals, desire an alteration of the time of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note VI. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of August, November, February, and *May*, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

Note VII. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and to continue in force for one year from that time, excepting such routes as have a particular note respecting the continuance of the contract.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-Master General.

General Post-Office, Washington City, Dec. 7, 1801.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

On Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1802, at the Bowling Green, being the court day of Caroline county,

THE IMPORTED MARE

LADY BULL,

AND A HORSE CALLED

HIGHLANDER,

BELONGING to the estate of Gen. JAMES GUNN. The above horses are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing further of them.

John Hoomes, Adm'r.

January 4th, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, two negro men, DICK & EDMOND. Dick, well known about Richmond, by the name of DICK BAKER, went away about 2 or 3 months past; he is supposed to be about 36 years of age, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, pretty well made, he is much pitted by the Small Pox, by which disorder he lost one eye, and has a considerable blemish in the other. He was born in New Kent county, where he has several relatives, and many acquaintances, as he also has at and about Richmond, where he lived for several years, and in which place, as well as in its neighbourhood he has heretofore, during some of his elopements, been employed as a Ditcher, &c. as to his cloathing it cannot be easily described, it being most probable he has contrived, since he went away, to furnish himself with a variety, and being a very artful fellow, to procure a pass.

EDMOND went away about a fortnight past: he is about the same height, a very likely and well set fellow, is about 30 years of age, and has been chiefly employed about the stable and driving a carriage. His usual apparel is a short blue coat, and breeches or overalls of the same, with short boots and a round hat, though he has other cloathing with him. He is a relation of Dick's, and they have pretty near the same connexions and acquaintances: they may probably find shelter in one or other of the above places, or possibly occasionally in both. I will give TEN DOLLARS for each of them on being delivered to me.

William Dandridge,

Hanover county, Dec. 30, 1801.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office CHARLOTTESVILLE, *January* 1, 1802. *which, if not taken up within three months, will be returned as dead letters.*

A. THOMAS ALLIN; John Alphin.

B. Bartlett Brown, 2; Thomas D. Boyd; Robert Baker; Edward Broaddus, 2; Dr. Wm. Bache; John Brown; Samuel Black; I. & N. Branham.

C. Dabney Carr; John Carr; Clerk of Albemarle; Sufanna Colvin; Alexander Cathcart; John Cocks.

D. John Davifon.

E. James Early; Peter Eades.

F. Thomas Fretwell, 2; Thomas C. Fletcher; Bernard Franklin.

G. Guftavus Games; Tho. W. Gooch.

H. Charles B. Hunton; John Hines; Edw. Hamilton; Charles Henderfon.

J. Richard Johnfon; Richard C. Johnfon (Louifa); William Jones.

L. Charles L. Lewis: Thomas W. Lewis.

M. Donald M'Call; Robert Mansfield; Gideon Morgan; Peter Martin; Francis Martin; William Michie; Patrick Michie; Samuel Murrel; Peter Marks.

P. James Porter.

R. John Rogers; Thomas M. Randolph; Thomas Randolph (Claybank); Benjamin Richards; Benjamin Robinfon.

S. Samuel Shelton; Ifrael Smith.

W. John Walker; Francis Walker; Jefie Wharton; Henry Williams; William Woods; Henry Wood, 2; Tucker M. Wooldon; John White.

HAGDON DAVIS, *P. M.*

N. B. *Poftage on Newspapers, becoming due quarterly in advance, muft be pointedly paid, or the papers muft be detained in the poft-office.*

Freſh Garden Seeds,

Of the laſt year's growth, for SALE at

William Croſier's Store,

Which he will warrant to be of the beſt Qualities:

EARLY ſix week Peas.
Early golden Hotſpur do.
Dwarf Marrowfatt do.
Large glory of England do.
Cauliflower Seed.
Cauliflower Brocoli
Early York Cabbages.
Early ſugar Loaf do
Early Batterſea do.
Large white winter do.
Green curled Savoy do.
Dwarf Madeira do.
Red Cabbage do.
Hardy greens or the Ruſſia Cabbage
Early cabbage Lettuce.
Green Coſs or Ice Lettuce.
Grand admiral do.
Curled Imperial do.
Brown Dutch do.
Curled Imperial Indive do.
Early ſhort topt Raddiſh.
Salmon Raddiſh.
Black winter turnip Raddiſh.
Carrot,
Red Beet,
Large Parſnips,
Onions,
London Leak,
Salcifix,
Sconzonnera,
Early Dutch Turnips,
Aſparagus,
Solid Celery,
Double curled parſley.
Garden Creſſes,
Broad leaf Sorrel,
Cantaloupe Melons,
White Muſtard,
Pepper Graſs,
Lucern & rye graſs Seed.

Richmond, January 5, 1802. 4w.

WANTED,

A GOOD, STEADY, SOBER

HOUSE SERVANT,

OF honeſt principles, and fair character. Any perſon having one of the above deſcription to part with on reaſonable terms, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to Mr. Davis, at his Office in Richmond.

December 28th, 1801.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, *ſc.*

THIS DAY was committed to the Jail of ſaid county, a negro man named GEORGE; about 35 years of age, middling ſtout made, his cloathes ſo much worn as not to be deſcribable; he ſays he is the property of Joſhua Pope, of Prince George county, Maryland.—The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. Millan, D. S. *& Jailor.*

December 10th, 1801. 8tſ

The Subſcriber, having taken the

Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamſburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large ſupply of the beſt wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to ſuppoſe, from his former ſucceſs in this line of buſineſs, that he ſhall be able to give complete ſatisfaction to travellers and others, who ſhall reſort to his houſe for entertainment. He alſo with pleaſure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of moſt of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as uſual, at the riſque of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamſburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Preſident's Communication to Congreſs, the 8th day of December, 1801.

[No. II.]

(CONTINUED.)

Extract of a letter from James Leander Cathcart, to the Secretary of State, dated

"*Tripoli, April* 18, 1801.

"I had the honor of receiving yours of the 15th of January, the 13th inſt. and am happy my conduct has been approved of by the preſident. Yours to Mr. M'Donogh I delivered to the Britiſh conſul to forward to him or to keep until his arrival. I have already informed you that he departed from hence with commodore Campbell laſt January, in order to ſolicit the court of Portugal for the conſulate of this regency, he having the commodore's promiſe of recommendations.

"In conſequence of the deceaſe of our political father, I ſent my drogoman to inform the baſhaw that the next day I ſhould hoiſt the banners of the United States half maſt, the only token of reſpect which I had in my power to pay to the manes of our much beloved patriot, intending to wait a proper opportunity to communicate to him your intimation.—The baſhaw ſent me a very polite meſſage, expreſſing his concern for our loſs, and requeſting to know if the preſident had received his letter, which was forwarded by the Sophia. I anſwered in the affirmative, and ordered the drogoman to inform his excellency that I would wait on him when he was at leiſure.

"In the evening he ſent Farfara to inform me that he was indiſpoſed or would have been glad to ſee me, and requeſted if I had any thing to impart that I would communicate it to Farfara. I accordingly requeſted him to expreſs to the baſhaw his excellency the preſident's ſatisfaction with the arrangements that took place laſt year, and to aſſure him that he had never conſidered him as dependent upon either of the regencies, that he had always treated him as an independent prince, and the government of the United States would always conſider him with as much reſpect, and treat him with the ſame friendſhip, that they did the heads of the other regencies. Farfara returned with the following anſwer: "His excellency the baſhaw "has deſired me to requeſt you to acquaint the preſident of the U. States, "that he is exceedingly pleaſed with his "proffers of friendſhip; that the reſpect "which he has ſhewn to his communication is really flattering; that had his "proteſtations been accompanied with a "frigate or brig of war, ſuch as we had "given the Algerines, he would be ſtill "more inclined to believe them genuine; "that compliments, although acceptable, "were of but very little value, and that "the heads of the Barbary ſtates knew "their friends by the value of the preſents "that they received from them."

"It being too late for any anſwer that evening, I made ſuch comments on the baſhaw's meſſage as might ſerve to eradicate from the mind of the Jew the moſt diſtant expectation that the preſident would ever make ſo great a ſacrifice, which I informed him was entirely incompatible with the intereſts of the United States.

"Conſidering it highly improper to delay giving a direct, explicit and categorical anſwer to the baſhaw's inſinuation, I ſent my drogoman to the caſtle to requeſt an audience; I having previouſly formed a reſolution never to employ a third perſon whenever the honor or the intereſt of my country was concerned. The drogoman informed me that his excellency had ſent Farfara, and if I had any further communication to make, to employ him, as he was very much indiſpoſed: thus was I diſappointed.

"Farfara waited upon me in the afternoon, when I requeſted him to inform the baſhaw, that if he ſuppoſed the cruiſers which were ſent by our government to Algiers were given gratuitouſly, he had been miſinformed; that during our negociation laſt year, I had acquainted him that the frigate was given to that regency in lieu of caſh, for the ranſom of our citizens, which had been redeemed on credit more than a year before her arrival; that the cruiſers were built on commiſſion, and paid for in caſh out of the public treaſury, and were not the property of the bey, as he ſuppoſed; that I had copies of their accounts by me, which he ſhould peruſe if he thought proper, whereby he ſhould be informed of the magnitude of his expectation, and the improbability of the United States having given them gratuitouſly; that I was ſenſible how diſagreeable it would be to diſappoint expectations when once formed: I therefore thought it my duty to prevent any taking place, in order to avoid the chagrin attending a poſitive refuſal, which, from the nature of the requeſt, muſt naturally be expected from the preſident of the United States.

"The baſhaw returned in anſwer, that he had concluded peace with the United States for much leſs than he had received from other nations, and that he knew his friends by what he received from them.

"I ſhall by no means broach this ſubject to the baſhaw again, as I have hindered him from having any ground for expectation, and ſhall continue to act in the ſame manner, ſhould he ever make it a topic of converſation, as he can have no pretext to make a demand, and only inſinuates that he expects ſome mark of the preſident's friendſhip, more ſubſtantial than compliments. I imagine it will be beſt to take no further notice of it. The appearance of our frigates in the Mediterranean will, I hope, eradicate any expectation that he may have flattered himſelf with, if any really exiſts, and until that period, believe me, Sir, our commerce will never be on a reſpectable footing in theſe ſeas."

Extract of a letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated May 12, 1801.

"Give me leave to inform you in addition to mine of the 18th of April, a copy of which is incloſed with this diſpatch, that on 21ſt of ſaid month, a board of conſuls were called by the baſhaw, relative to the affairs of Sweden, in order to facilitate as much as poſſible his depredations and unjuſt demands upon that nation. As I have already forwarded to you the particulars of their laſt arrangement; I at preſent refer you to the copy of the certificate herewith incloſed for the reſult. During the courſe of converſation the baſhaw obſerved, 'that he never made reprizals on any nation, or declared war but in conſequence of their promiſes not being fulfilled, or for a want of due reſpect being ſhewn him; that he conceived himſelf entitled to the ſame reſpect that was ſhewn to the baſhaw of Algiers and Tunis, but that ſome nations gave more to the officers in each of thoſe regencies than they had given to him for their peace.' The laſt remark was evidently pointed at the United States, but as it was made in general terms, I thought proper not to ſeem to underſtand it, eſpecially as I could ſay very little more on the ſubject than what I had already communicated to him through the agency of Signior Farfara.

"On the 2d of May, a courier arrived from Tunis, which brought me the copies of your letters of the 15th of January, which arrived in the Hero. Before I had time to read them, Farfara came and informed me that the baſhaw wanted to ſee me immediately. I aſked him if he knew what his excellency wanted; he ſaid he did not, that he had received letters from Tunis, and ſeemed very much irritated. It being late in the evening, I waited on him in diſhabille, when the following converſation took place, which I have endeavoured to render verbatim.

"You have received letters from America: how were they brought to Tunis?

"In a veſſel direct from America.

"What is her buſineſs at Tunis?

"She has brought the ſtores ſtipulated by treaty with that regency.

"What do they conſiſt of?

"I do not know the particular articles that compoſe her cargo, but chiefly conſiſts of lumber and articles, ſuch as were promiſed your excellency when our peace took place.

"What do your letters from the government contain?

"They are merely copies of what I had already received, the contents of which your excellency was informed by Farfara."

"This being a favourable opportunity to know whether our broker had acted with candour, I repeated what was contained in mine of the 18th of April, and found by the baſhaw's anſwers (which were exactly what Farfara had before informed me) that he had acted honeſtly.

"The baſhaw obſerved that the United States had made liberal preſents to Algiers and Tunis, that he was informed of the particulars of all our negociations; that he even had a liſt of the cargo which had arrived at Tunis; that it is worth a *treaſure*. "Why do not the United States ſend me a voluntary preſent? They have acted with me as if they had done every thing againſt their will. Firſt they ſolicited the interference of the dey of Algiers, in conſequence of which I concluded a peace with them for almoſt nothing in compariſon to what I have received from other nations. I having received many favors from Haſſan Baſhaw, during the continuance of the revolution in this kingdom. They next made me wait more than two years before they ſent their conſul, and then he came without the ſtipulated ſtores. Nevertheleſs, in order to convince them of my good and friendly intentions, I accepted of the ſmall ſum of eighteen thouſand dollars in lieu thereof, not doubting but they would be grateful enough to make me ſome return for my civility; but I have the mortification to be informed that they have now ſent a ſhip load of ſtores to Tunis, beſides promiſing a preſent of jewels, and to me they have ſent compliments. But I have cruizers as well as Tunis, and as good raizes and ſailors. I am an independent prince as well as the baſhaw of Tunis, and I can hurt the commerce of any nation, as much as the Tunifians. Why then ſhould ſo great a difference be made?"

"From the tenor of the baſhaw's harrangue, I perceived that his aim was to intimidate me, to ſay ſomething that might hereafter be interpreted into a promiſe of a preſent, the value of which he would probably dictate himſelf. I therefore anſwered him as follows:

"Whatever information your excellency has received relative to the value of the preſents, or which have been given to Tunis, it has been amazingly exaggerated. We have never made any but what were ſtipulated by treaty, nor can we ever make voluntary preſents, it being incompatible with our form of government, the funds of the United States not being at the diſpoſal of the preſident until an appropriation is made by an act of the legiſlature. The funds for carrying our treaty with Tripoli into effect are exhauſted, and laſt year your excellency wrote to the preſident of the United States, that you were contented with what you had already received. You, therefore, in juſtice, could not expect any thing at preſent from the United States, but a reciprocal tender of friendſhip. Had your excellency received the ſtores to caſh, and waited with patience until they were forwarded, as the bey of Tunis has done, I am convinced they would have arrived long ere now.—But at preſent, as the United States have fulfilled the ſtipulations of the treaty, they are not in arrears to this regency, and any demands upon them muſt naturally be very unexpected. The baſhaw obſerved it was late, had coffee ſerved, and ſaid he would converſe with me upon the ſubject at ſome future opportunity. I wiſhed him a very good evening.

"May 4.—The Sidi Mahomed Daguize, and Signior Farfara, came to the American houſe, and informed me that the baſhaw had ordered them to aſk me if I had taken any reſolution in conſequence of the converſation which I had with him on the 2d inſt. I informed them that I had taken none whatever, and that it ſeemed unaccountable to me that his excellency ſhould expect any other anſwer than what I had informed him in their preſence: they ſtayed about an hour, during which time their converſation tended to perſuade me that, conſidering the baſhaw's character, it was certainly the intereſt of the United States to make a ſacrifice, that otherwiſe it would be impoſſible to remain long on good terms with him. I made uſe of the ſame arguments which I had done before. I therefore will not tire you with a repetition.

"At 6 P. M. they returned and informed that the baſhaw was very much diſpleaſed, and had ordered them to acquaint me that he was informed that the Sahibtappa at Tunis had received more than 40,000 dollars from the United States, in caſh, beſides preſents; that he had received very little more, and that he had never imagined the United States meant to put him on an equality with one of the bey of Tunis's miniſters.

"I obſerved that the baſhaw was miſinformed, by his correſpondent, who in order to ingratiate himſelf in his favor, had informed him of things which had never taken place, and that he was giving himſelf, as well as them and me, a great deal of trouble, without any hopes of reaping the leaſt benefit therefrom; that I requeſted them to inform his excellency that I had not power to offer him a dollar, and that there were no funds in the United States appropriated for maintaining our peace with Tripoli, as we had carried our treaty into effect already, that he had wrote to the Preſident of the United States, the dey of Algiers, and bey of Tunis, that he had ſettled with the agent of the United States, and had received a caſh payment in lieu and in full of all demands, and that he was content; that only three years and a half had elapſed ſince our treaty commenced, that the firſt year he had received 40,000 dollars in caſh, and the value of 8,000 in preſents, that the ſecond he had received 12,000 dollars, and that laſt year he had received 18,000, and preſents to the value of 4,000 more: that on the circumciſion of his ſon, Siddi Aly, I had made him a preſent, ſuperior to the preſents which were made him by the conſuls of other nations on the ſame occaſion; that conſequently the government of the United States, were not deficient, either in their reſpect to him, or tokens of friendſhip, as he had received in the ſhort period of three years and a half, caſh and preſents to the amount of 83,000 dollars, excluſive of 10,000 meaſures of grain, which Haſſan Baſhaw had made him a preſent of, in conſequence of his having concluded a treaty with the United States, which was worth at Tripoli near 20,000 dollars more; that I was perſuaded that if his excellency would give himſelf the trouble to reflect on the circumſtances which had taken place ſince the commencement of the treaty between the United States and this regency that he would not heſitate a moment in acknowledging the juſtice and propriety of my obſervations."

"In the evening the Baſhaw's emiſſaries returned and informed me that they had encountered great difficulty, in perſuading the Baſhaw to believe that the conſul had not power to make him a preſent without an expreſs order from his government. His excellency ſaid that he had received many preſents from the conſuls of other nations, and that their conduct had afterwards been approved. They obſerved that the form of government of the United States was vaſtly different from the government of every other nation, with whom his excellency was at peace, that he had a recent example that the powers of a conſul were limited, in the reſult of the Swediſh conſul's negociation, he having arranged the affairs of his nation without receiving orders from his court: that he knew the conſequence—his bills were proteſted, he had received a ſevere reprimand from the King of Sweden, and was immediately ſuſpended, and that his excellency might depend that the American conſul would take care never to be reduced to a ſimilar predicament, whatever might be the conſequence of his non-compliance with his excellency's demand.

"They further informed me that the baſhaw had ordered them to requeſt me to write to my government, to inform them, that when he had wrote to the Preſident of the United States, he was contented with what he had received; that he was ſo, on a ſuppoſition that the preſents to him bore ſome proportion to thoſe promiſed to Tunis; that at preſent he was informed to the contrary, and that he felt himſelf amazingly hurt when he conſidered, that he had been treated with indifference; and that he never would be convinced that the friendſhip of the U. States was ſincere, until there was a greater equality obſerved in their donations between the two nations, or in other words, until he received ſome further marks of the Preſident's eſteem more ſubſtantial than mere compliments. They ſaid that although the baſhaw was inclined to credit the impoſſibility of the conſul's making him a preſent without orders from this court, that he likewiſe was ſenſible how much depended on the manner of his repreſentations, that he believed he had treated him with every reſpect ſince his arrival at Tripoli, and he requeſted I would write in ſuch terms as would inſure him from the mortification of being diſappointed, adding, this he expected from the conſul as he values my future favor, and a happy reſult to the objects of his miſſion. I replied that the object contemplated by the United States in ſending an agent the vaſt diſtance of near 6,000 miles, was to endeavor to maintain a friendly intercourſe between the two nations on honorable and equitable terms; that as it had pleaſed God to employ me as the inſtrument to promote ſo deſired an effect, he might reſt aſſured I ſhould take pleaſure in repreſenting *facts* for the conſideration of government in as favorable a manner as the dignity annexed to my office would admit, that as it would be the height of preſumption in me to dictate to the Preſident of the U. States what he ought to do in the preſent caſe, ſo on the other hand, I by no means conſider it to be a part of my official duty in any means to oppoſe the liberal intentions of government, ſhould they be found diſpoſed to make him a preſent, but on the contrary, ſhould I receive orders to that effect, I would take pleaſure in executing them, but muſt again beg leave to repeat that the iſſue depended on them only. They retired, promiſed to make a faithful report to his excellency, proteſted they would uſe their influence in favor of the United States, and requeſted me not to cloſe my letters until I heard farther from the Baſhaw, either direct or through their agency.

"May the 6th, I waited on the Baſhaw to pay my compliments to him in conſequence of the feſtival, he treated me with great politeneſs, but I could eaſily diſcern that it was againſt his inclination, there was ſomething in his countenance that indicated his ſmiles were not ſincere, and ought not to be depended on.

"May the 10th, Farfara came to the American houſe, and informed me that the Baſhaw had concluded to write to the Preſident of the United States himſelf, as he entertained ſome ſuſpicion that I would not write to government with ſufficient energy, that the Baſhaw would ſend me his letter the firſt opportunity that ſhould preſent, to forward it, which he hoped I had no objection to do. I replied, none in the leaſt, and requeſted Farfara to procure me a copy, if poſſible, which he promiſed to do. Having waited until the date of his diſpatch without having heard any thing more on the ſubject, I haſtened to get my diſpatches in readineſs to forward by the firſt conveyance. Should any thing intervene worthy of notice before I receive the Baſhaw's letter, it ſhall be the ſubject of another diſpatch."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHARLESTON, December 23.

The evening before laſt, John Ward, eſq. the preſident of the ſenate, and ſeveral members of the legiſlature, arrived in town from Columbia. The legiſlature adjourned on Saturday evening, at ten o'clock. During the ſeſſion 29 acts have been paſſed; one of which incorporates the South-Carolina and State Banks, the former is to pay 15,000 dollars for its charter, previous to the firſt of March next; its capital is fixed at 1,500,000 dollars. The ſtate has alſo agreed to take the 30,000 dollars offered by the State Bank, on the plan firſt propoſed by the Comptroller; that is, to lodge their 6 per cent. ſtock, inſtead of money, and to receive the intereſt of it, independent of the bank dividend. The incorporation is, however, conditioned to their acceptance of the Comptroller's plan. In caſe of a refuſal by the ſtockholders, the act of incorporation is void. The ſtock depoſited by the ſtate, is not to be diſpoſed of but under the direction of the Comptroller, and that only in the event of a run being made on the bank. Theodore Gaillard, H. W. Deſauſſure, and W. S. Smith, eſquires, are appointed directors on the part of the ſtate.

The legiſlature has granted 50,000 dollars for building a college in Columbia, and 6,000 dollars per annum for the uſe of the inſtitution; and have agreed to pay Meſſrs. Whitney & Co. 30,000 dollars for their patent right of the ſaw-gin; 10,000 dollars are alſo granted for opening the Broad and Catawba Rivers.

The act, inſtituting an inferior court in this city, eſtabliſhes the extent of its juriſdiction at 100 dollars; the recorder to preſide, with a fixed ſalary; and cauſes to be determined by a jury.

We underſtand that all the printing for the ſtate is to be done the enſuing year at Columbia,—this will not prevent our readers from being furniſhed with the promulgation of all the important acts, that may have been paſſed during the ſeſſion; every law of general import will be given in the City and Carolina Gazettes as uſual.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, December 31.

A petition of Conſtant Freeman, a Canadian refugee, and from ſeveral inhabitants of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, reſpecting poſt roads, were preſented and referred.

The library bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. J. S. Smith made report from the committee of claims on the ſeveral petitions of Leonard Jarvis; the ſecurities of John and Jacob Gilbert, and of William Elles; which were unfavorable to the petitioners: the houſe concurred.

Dr. Mitchell, after obſerving that it was proper to lay up and retain timber for naval purpoſes, it might be expedient to apply the product of the ſales of public veſſels and naval ſtores which had been made, to that object; propoſed the following:

Reſolved, That enquiry ought to be made whether any, and what further proviſion is neceſſary relative to dock yards and naval ſtores.

A long and deſultory debate enſued, principally pointing to the diſpoſal of the motion, viz.—whether the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, in order to refer the reſolution to a ſelect committee, or whether *the houſe* ſhould refer it. Precedents to ſupport both modes were produced and ſupported.

At length the houſe to go into committee prevailed, when the following motion was made and paſſed, with which the houſe concurred, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that ſo much of the meſſage of the preſident of the United States as relates to naval preparation and the eſtabliſhment of ſcites for naval purpoſes ought to be referred to a ſelect committee. Five members were appointed.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate containing ſome reſolutions reſpecting lieut. Sterritt and the officers and crew of the ſchooner Enterprize, appropriating their gallantry, and making preſents as a token of national gratitude.

On motion the meſſage was referred to a committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Smilie roſe to move a reconſideration, to make it the order of this day. He thought the national council could not too ſoon expreſs their high regard for the bravery of our officers and ſeamen in evincing ſo glorious a diſplay of their valour.

The Speaker informed that no member being in the minority could move a reconſideration. Mr. Smilie was on that ſide the deciſion. Mr. Rutledge, who had voted with the majority, afterwards moved a reconſideration. Meſſrs. Euſtis, Mitchell and Bacon ſupported the reconſideration, and Mr. Dana oppoſed it.

A reconſideration was negatived, 36 to 34.

Mr. Bayard moved a reſolution, "that the committee of ways and means be inſtructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the laws laying duties on ſtills and domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits; on refined ſugar; on licences to retailers; on ſales at auction, and on pleaſure carriages. It was afterwards moved and admitted to inſert—on ſtampt vellum, parchment and paper, and poſtage of newſpapers.

Mr. Bayard ſupported the reſolution, and particularly the reference to the committee of ways and means. A lengthy debate enſued, comprizing too great a variety of public buſineſs to be inſerted in a brief ſketch.

STRANGE TO RELATE!

A BACK Country Tobacco Planter in want of an IRON CHEST to buy, the better to ſecure his CASH on hand!—If any Gentleman, Merchant, or Speculator, in Peterſburg or Richmond, by the purchaſe of Tobacco, by diſcharging their bonds given three years ago for that article, or by any other laudable means, emptied their Cheſt, or Cheſts, and wiſh to ſell one, by leaving a line with the Printer hereof, ſtating the coſt, and where to be had, the amount ſhall be paid, and Cheſt immediately ſent for by their obedient ſervant,

A Back-Country Planter.

N. B. It muſt have double Locks, with 8 Keys.

December 26, 1801.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

☞ Yeſterday afternoon arrived, the ſhip Betſey, from Liverpool. By Mr. Barſe, who came paſſenger, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have been favored with the (London) SUN, to the evening of the 29th of October, five days later than former accounts; the moſt important of their contents they take the earlieſt opportunity of laying before their readers.

LONDON October 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day His Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the accuſtomed ſolemnities, the houſe of Commons attending at the bar, opened the ſeſſion of parliament with the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"*My Lords & Gentlemen,*

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the important negociations in which I was engaged at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, are brought to a favorable concluſion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjuſted by a convention with the emperor of Ruſſia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expreſſed their readineſs to accede. The eſſential rights for which we contended, are thereby ſecured, and proviſion is made that the exerciſe of them ſhall be attended with as little moleſtation as poſſible to the ſubjects of the contracting parties.

"Preliminaries of peace have alſo been ratified between me and the French Republic; and I truſt that this important arrangement, whilſt it manifeſts the juſtice and moderation of my views, will alſo be found conducive to the ſubſtantial intereſts of this country, and honorable to the Britiſh character.

Copies of theſe papers ſhall be forthwith laid before you, and I earneſtly hope that the tranſaction to which they refer will meet with the approbation of my parliament.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have directed ſuch eſtimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public ſervice, as appear to me to be beſt adapted to the ſituation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that proviſion cannot be made for defraying the expences which muſt unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate peace eſtabliſhment, without large additional ſupplies.—You may, however, be aſſured, that all poſſible attention ſhall be paid to ſuch economical arrangements as may not be inconſiſtent with the great object of effectually providing for the ſecurity of all my dominions

My Lords & Gentlemen,

I cannot ſufficiently deſcribe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of divine providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harveſt. Contemplating the ſituation of the country at this important conjecture, it is impoſſible for me to refrain from expreſſing the deep ſenſe I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of my faithful ſubjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend. The diſtinguiſhed valour and eminent ſervices of my forces by ſea and land, which at no period have been ſurpaſſed; the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the zeal and perſeverance of the volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgments:—And I am perſuaded that you will join with me, in reflecting with peculiar ſatisfaction on the naval and military operations of the laſt campaign, and on the ſucceſsful and glorious iſſue of the expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by atchievements, tending in their conſequence, and by their example, to produce laſting advantage and honor to this country. It is my firſt and moſt fervent prayer, that my people may experience the reward they have ſo long merited, in a full enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, in a progreſſive increaſe of the national commerce, credit, and reſources, and above all, in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and liberties under the ſafeguard and protection of that conſtitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preſerve, and which it is our moſt ſacred duty to tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants."

Lord Bolton moves the addreſs to day in the Houſe of Peers, and Lord Lilford ſeconds it.

In the Houſe of Commons, Lord Lovane moves the addreſs, and Colonel Woodhouſe ſeconds it.

The grand debate upon the preliminaries of peace is expected to take place on Tueſday next. Upon that occaſion, Lord Romney is expected to move the addreſs, and Lord Limerick to ſecond. In the Houſe of Commons, Lord Francis Oſborne is expected to move, and Mr. Lee to ſecond.

We can poſitively ſtate that the Marquis Cornwallis, with his ſuite, will depart for France on Sunday next. The noble plenipotentiary, as has been already ſtated to the public, goes firſt to Paris, but we underſtand he will not remain there above two or three days, when he will repair to Amiens. It is not expected that the definitive treaty will take much time in being brought to a ſatisfactory concluſion.

[*Sun, of Oct.* 29.

ST. PETERSBURGH, October 6.

On the 4th inſt. in the morning, we received from Moſcow the long-wiſhed intelligence of the crowning of our univerſally beloved ſovereign Alexander the I.—This joyful new, was immediately communicated to the inhabitants by the diſcharge of 100 pieces of artillery, and the ringing of bells; in the evening the whole city was ſplendidly illuminated.

MOSCOW, September 27.

Immediately after the coronation, a proclamation was publiſhed, by which his Imperial majeſty releaſes all ranks of perſons from ſubjection to the recruiting ſervice during the remainder of this year; all fines hitherto not collected are remitted;—perſons impriſoned for debts to the crown, who can prove by credible witneſſes that they are unable to pay, to be ſet at liberty, &c.

HAGUE, October 17.

A Swabian Gazette ſpeaks of ſeveral ſecret articles in the preliminaries of peace between France and England, of which it pretends to give the following: "Spain, in lieu of Trinidad, ſhall receive the Iſland of St. Lucia—the ceſſion of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo ſhall be recalled; and Louiſiana be ceded inſtead to the French Republic—the poſſeſſion of Piedmont by the French—the King of Tuſcany, the Ciſalpine, Ligurian, Helvetic, and Batavian Republics, together with the ſovereignty to be founded for the late Stadtholder, ſhall be acknowledged by England—the Batavian Republic ſhall receive indemnifications in Belgium, and the late German countries on the left bank of the Rhine, for the ceſſion of Ceylon. In caſe the definitive treaty ſhould not be concluded, there ſhall be a three years armiſtice between France and England, on the footing of preſent poſſeſſion.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE TO THE MARITIME PREFECT.

PARIS, October 27.

I haſten to announce to you, that notwithſtanding the reſtrictions which ſeem to reſult from the 11th article of the preliminaries of peace with England, the commercial navigation is entirely free.

Announce this happy and important news immediately in all the ports of your diſtrict. French ſhips may now put to ſea in full ſecurity.

An abſolute ceſſation of hoſtilities is agreed upon between the two governments; and the Engliſh admiralty ſent off, on the 11th inſtant, orders to all the armed ſhips.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.

In conſequence of a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the chairman of the committee of merchants, all the ſhips that have cleared out ſince Tueſday, are prepared to ſail without convoy.

In conſequence of Mr. Addington's letter to the merchants, that the convoy duty was to ceaſe, the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms are now inconvenienced by applications innumerable for money to be repaid, which has been advanced ſince the preliminaries were ſigned. We have not learnt the deciſion.

Average prices of foreign corn, per quarter, by which the bounty on importation is to be regulated.—Week ending 17th October, 1801.

Wheat	49s. 9 1-4
Rye	34s. 10 3-4
Barley	
Oats	22s. 5d.
Beans	28s.
Peaſe	

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1802.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

STOCK.

Six per Cents, -	17/6
Three per Cent, -	10/

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 60 days,	30 per cent.

PRODUCE.

Richmond Tobacco,	27/ to 28/	Caſh.
	30/ 31/	60 days
Flour, Fine,	34/6	Caſh
	37/6	days 60.
Ditto, Superfine,	32/6	Caſh.
	40/6	60 days
Wheat, Red,	6/	
White,	6/6	
Indian Corn,	2/ per barrel	
Hemp,	£63 to £64 per ton.	

The *Mammoth Cheeſe* was preſented to the Preſident of the U. States on the 1ſt inſt. It was conveyed from a houſe in Pennſylvania Avenue, on a dray drawn by two horſes.

We are told it was preſented by the Rev. Mr. Leland, who was accompanied by two Clergymen, and many other perſons. The Preſident ſtood in his door to receive it.

[*Waſhington Fed.*]

We ſhall commence the publication of "*A letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, accompanying a Report, and ſundry ſtatements prepared in purſuance of the act ſupplementary to the act, intitled "an act to eſtabliſh the Treaſury Department,*" in our paper of Tueſday next.

☞ In conſequence of the indiſpoſition of the Executor, the ſale of Slaves and Furniture, belonging to the eſtate of the late Daniel M'Callum, dec. which ſhould have taken place on the 7th inſt. is poſtponed till further notice

Mancheſter, January 7, 1802.

700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to ſundry decrees of the county court of Middleſex, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the 10th day of February next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, for ready money, on the premiſes, 700 ACRES OF LAND, more or leſs, lying on Rappahannock river, in the county of Middleſex, ſubject to the dower of the widow of James Montague, dec'd. A particular deſcription of the land is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed thoſe inclined to purchaſe will firſt view the ſame.

Thomas Montague, Deputy,
For
Thomas Roane, Sheriff M. C.

January 1, 1802. [12aw3w.]

NOTICE,

In the caſe of JESSE NEWCOMB,
BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt JESSE NEWCOMB, late *Merchant*, of the town of Petersburg, are deſired to meet the aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt, on Thurſday the 21ſt January, *inſtant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *underſigned*, ſouth-weſt end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending any ſuit or ſuits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, or to the compounding, ſubmitting to arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other ſpecial affairs.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peters-
burg, January 3, 1802.

JOHN PUMFREY,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,
RICHMOND,

BEGS leave to make this public acknowledgment of the obligations he is under to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has hitherto received in the line of his buſineſs; and having taken every meaſure in his power to *deſerve* it, hopes to have *continued* to him an equal portion of their favors in future.

He has lately received from London, Philadelphia, and New-York, in addition to his former ſtock in trade, a large and general aſſortment of

STATIONARY,

—CONSISTING OF—

Writing paper of all kinds;	Red and black ſealing wax,
Drawing paper,	Do. Wafers,
Muſick do.	Meſſage cards, blank and with borders;
Blue do.	Playing cards,
Blotting do.	Shining Sand and Pounce,
Cartridge do.	Sand and pounce boxes,
Coloured do.	Ivory folders,
Marble do.	Red tape,
Wrapping do.	India rubber,
Writing parchment	Red and black lead pencils,
Bonnet paſte boards	Copper plate copies
Band-box do.	Camel hair pencils,
Ink powder, black and red;	Gold and ſilver leaf,
Ink cakes do.	Slates and pencils,
Japan Ink,	Ink ſtands, of various ſorts.
Marking do.	
India do.	
Dutch Quills, various qualities;	

He has alſo for ſale, a conſtant ſupply of *ACCOUNT BOOKS*, ruled and blank, bound in leather, and half bound, conſiſting of

Day Books,	Receipt Books,
Journals,	Memorandum do. ruled and blank;
Ledgers,	Muſic Books,
Tobacco Books,	Copy and Cypher Books, &c.
Record Books,	
Sheriff's Books,	
Pocket Ledgers,	

Account Books ruled to any pattern—Orders faithfully executed, and Book-Binding of every deſcription performed with fidelity and diſpatch.

Richmond, January 6, 1802. [1aw4w.]

N. B. It is earneſtly requeſted that, ſhould there be any claims againſt the late concern of *Currie & Pumfrey*, they may be brought in for adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted thereto, are ſolicited to come forward and cloſe their accounts.

John Pumfrey,
Surviving Partner.

NOTICE,

In the caſe of JESSE BROWNE,
BANKRUPT.

THOSE creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded, iſſued and now in proſecution againſt JESSE BROWNE, of the county of Southampton, late *Merchant*, are deſired to meet the aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt, on Friday, the 22d day of January, *inſtant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, of ſaid day, at the office of the *underſigned*, ſouth-weſt end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid aſſignees commencing, proſecuting or defending, any ſuit or ſuits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, or to the compounding, ſubmitting to arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto: and on other ſpecial affairs.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peters-
burg, January 3, 1802.

NOTICE,

In the caſe of EDWARD DOWNING,
& THOMAS DOWNING,
BANKRUPTS.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg,
January 3, 1802.

THE aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of EDWARD DOWNING and THOMAS DOWNING, of the town of Peterſburg, late *Merchants* and copartners, are required to attend the commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt ſaid bankrupts, on Saturday the 23d day of January, *inſtant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *underſigned*, ſouth-weſt end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg, aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by them for making a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupts, according to the ſtatute of the Congreſs of the United States in that caſe made and provided; which if they fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the ſaid commiſſioners in and by the ſaid commiſſion named and authorized, for them to produce their receipts and payments touching the ſame, and to make a dividend of ſuch part of the ſaid eſtate and effects as ſhall appear to be remaining in their hands.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

ROBERT MOORE and JOHN BELL, aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupts.

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER

Is Receiving by the *Juno* from *Liverpool*, and other ships from *London & Bristol*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the customary advance, by the Piece or Package, for Cash, Merchantable Produce, or at the usual credit to punctual customers.

He is likewise supplied with a variety of

East and West-India Goods.

Also, with SALT, STEEL, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and now opening at his store, a very general and elegant assorment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD, Cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 5th Dec. 1801.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 19, 1801.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election for 15 Directors, will be held at the Court-House, in this town, on Friday the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the President and Directors,

(tijJ) J. B. NICKOLS, *Secretary.*

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each side of Louisa Fork, Russel County, surveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for sale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchasers will be parceled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth cash, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 4 months. The titles, in every respect, are indisputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Pascault* or *Henry Messonnier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joseph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (eptf)M

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Zackariah Brook's tavern, in Manchester, on Thursday the seventh of January next, about

Twenty Slaves,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, very likely and valuable; among them are some experienced WATERMEN, and some valuable House Servants.——And

On Monday, the eleventh of next month, at Dr. Philip Turpin's, in Chesterfield County, a variety of

Genteel Furniture,

CONSISTING of Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. a number of well chosen Books, some Plantation Utensils, and some Stock of different kinds, belonging to the estate of the late Daniel M'Callum, dec.

Terms of sale—ready money; but approved acceptances of merchants in Manchester or Richmond, payable in ninety days, with interest from the day of Sale, for all sums above thirty dollars, will be received in payment.

Joseph Friend, Surv'ng Ex'or.

Manchester, Dec. 14, 1801.

Macmurdo & Fisher,

Have for Sale,

At a very low advance, a large assortment of

MUSLINS,

RECEIVED direct from the manufacturer, in the Aurora, Captain Boyd, lately arrived from Glasgow. They have also FOR SALE, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Earthen Ware, Port Wine, Velvet Corks, and two imported

Copper Stills.

Richmond, Dec. 19, 1801. (4w)

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

7000 ACRES OF LAND,

LYING on the North side of James River, in the county of Albemarle, eighty miles above Richmond.—In the heart of this estate the town of Warren is situated, in which there is an inspection of Tobacco, and a large MERCHANT MILL. The quality of this land is equal to any in this state; and is well adapted to the produce of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Clover, and Timothy.—This tract of land contains a great proportion of rich, well lying, high land; four hundred acres of first rate river low grounds, and a considerable quantity of creek low grounds; it is well watered and timbered, and includes Balenger's creek for about 5 miles from its mouth. Besides a market on the spot, there is a safe and cheap water transportation to Richmond, usually at the rate of one shilling per hundred.

There are five large Plantations on this land, furnished with all necessary houses for farming and planting; there being among other houses, six large BARNS lately built, that cost at least £1500. The inclosures are remarkably good, and the cleared land in the best state of preservation of any known to the subscriber: most of this land was cleared by himself, and has been from its first cultivation under a rotation of crops, most favorable to its improvement. Near the centre of this estate is situated a large DWELLING HOUSE, (in which the subscriber now resides) with every necessary accommodation for a large family. Adjoining the town of Warren, and near the mouth of Balenger's creek are the

WARREN MILLS,

double geared, with three pair of Burr Stones, finished in the compleatest manner; the whole of the the gear and machinery renewed last fall. There are few situations above the falls of the rivers, that unite as many advantages as the Warren Mills possess, commanding a fine wheat country, and standing on a plentiful and navigable stream.

A Large Distillery,

with 3 large STILLS, and every thing necessary for that business. The Mills and Distillery are at present under lease for two years, at £450 a year.

The Tobacco Warehouses

in Warren, at which are usually inspected about one thousand hogsheads of Tobacco annually.

A two story stone Tavern

in Warren, with the ferry across James river, and sixty acres of Land adjoining.

2583 Acres of Land

in the county of Albemarle, within seven miles of Warren, part of that body of land called GREEN-MOUNTAIN, which has ever been esteemed among the most valuable in Virginia; it abounds with the heaviest growth of the most valuable timber, contains a great proportion of fine meadow land, and is surpassed by no land in the state, for the production of Tobacco, Wheat, &c. The superior quality of this land is so well known that it is unnecessary to give a more particular description of it.

In the county of Buckingham,

2400 ACRES OF LAND,

within six miles of Warren; this land is well timbered, lies well, and will produce good crops of corn and wheat

In the county of Kanawha,

2100 Acres of the first rate Land,

on the Ohio river, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Kanawha: this land is one half of the old military survey, known by the name of the GREEN-BOTTOM, and cost the subscriber £5000 several years ago.

Either of the above tracts of Land, may be divided into parcels of from 300 to 1000 acres, to suit the purchasers. The terms of sale will be made perfectly convenient, and any reasonable credit given for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, provided the regular payment of the interest, and the ultimate payment of the principal, is well secured.

The subscriber confidently believes, that for fertility of soil, convenience to market, and health, there is no part of this State, in which a man can purchase land to a greater advantage than of him.

Wilson Cary Nicholas.

WARREN, August, 4 1801.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS keep a constant Supply of CERTIFICATES, such as pay all arrearages of TAXES due prior to the year 1796.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, October 5, 1801. tf

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

FOR SALE,

At this Office, and at Mr. Pumfrey's Book-Binder & Stationer.

—ALSO—

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE

Virginia Laws,

By EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esq.

Robert Gordon, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Received by the the America, from Liverpool, and Courtney, from London:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A variety of coarse Woollens,
Superior quality Spanish Wool,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Swansdowns,
Manchester Stuffs,
Bombazetes, Corduretts, Durants,
Fine & coarse Hats,
Muslins, Dimities,
Fine Irish Linens,
Cambricks,
Silk, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery,
Calicoes, Chintzes,
Camel's Hair, and Cotton Cambrick Shawls,
Veils,
Silk Handkerchiefs, for Turbans,
Lady's Half boots & Shoes,
Fowling Pieces and Pistols,
Jewellery, Plated Ware, Ironmongery, and Hardware.

They have within these four weeks, received by the Helvetic, from Madeira, for Sale, in Pipes, half and quarter Pipes, a supply of the very best quality WINE, which they can particularly recommend.

They have, also, a large Stock of India cottons, Bandannas & Lustrings; Brown & Loaf Sugars; Port and Sherry Wines; Old Rum, and French Brandy; Imperial, and Young Hyson Teas; Nail Rods; Bar Iron; Steel; Paints, & Oil, &c. &c.

Richmond, October 26, 1801.

Wercq & Marchand,

Have received a handsome assortment of superfine

DRAPERY,

Consisting of

LONDON SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS of various colors.
Real French Superfine Blue do.
Dutch Black do. do.
Superfine Cassimeres.
Double Milled do.
Ribbed do.
Moleskins, Swansdown, Coatings, Frizes, Fancy Cords, Thicksetts, Velvetines, Florentines, Silken Cloths, Flannels, &c.

Which they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,

With thanks to a generous public, for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, begs leave to notify, that he continues to carry on his business with his usual punctuality, and that for the convenience of his customers, he will procure samples of fine goods from the best assorted stores of this city, so that they may choose without going any further. He will also, keep ready made cloaths.

Richmond, Oct. 22, 1801.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has also just received the following Articles, for sale.

5 PIPES, } Genuine Old Port
10 Hogsheads, } WINE.
8 Qr. Casks, }
3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the present and Approaching Season, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,

Of Petersburg, and

ROBERT POLLOK & Co.

Of Manchester,

Are also now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

James & John Dunlop,

TAKE this method to acquaint their friends and the public that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS, in the WHOLE SALE LINE, in the HOUSE formerly occupied by *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* as a retail store.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

From London, Liverpool and Glasgow,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Petersburg, Oct. 8, 1801.

NOW OPENING

At the Subscriber's Store, in addition to his former stock, a complete assortment of

FALL AND FANCY

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

London Superfine Cloths, and Double Mill'd Cassimeres;
Coatings;
Frizes;
Flannels;
Bays,
Serges and Swansdowns;
Point, Striped and Rose Blankets;
Napt Cottons;
Plains;
Kerseys and Water Proof Cloths;
3 Bales Carpeting & Carpets, new fancy figures;
Bombazets;
Wildbores;
Durants;
Calimancoes, and Moreens;
Genoa Velvets;
Fancy Cords and Fustians, & Bengal Goods;
Lamb's Wool, Yarn, Cotton & Silk Hosiery;
Dimities;
Muslinets;
Irish Linens and Cambricks;
Extra Long Cotton Gloves & Mitts;
Gold, Silver & Cotton Tambored India Muslin;
Camel's Hair and Tucker-Down Shawls, fashionable;
Silk and Muslin Shawls, of the newest Fancy Patterns;
Twilled and Plain Sheeting, very fine;
200 Pieces Heavy Ticklenburgs, to be sold very low;
Damask Table Cloths & Napkins;
Union blue & brown Chintz & Calicoes;
58 pieces of American Subject Ribbon;
Fashionable Turbent Silk Handkerchiefs;
Silver & Gold Trimings, of the newest fashions;
1 Box Millenary, containing Fashionable head dresses and Bonnets;
Silver and Gold Fringe & Cord;
Feathers & Flowers;
Black and White Mitts & Gloves;
Black Lace Cloaks and Veils;
Sattin cardinals, trimmed with Lace;
Bandanna & Cotton Handkerchiefs;
India Sattins, Peelings & Sarsnetts;
Striped and Plain Florentines, Fancy Patterns;
1 Trunk Silk Stockings & Extra Long Gloves;
1 do. Cane Umbrellas;
1 Box Elegant Jewellery, containing Gold & Pearl Lockets;
Breast Pins;
Ear Rings;
Necklaces;
Braceletts;
Finger Rins;
Watch Chains and Seals;
Gold and Silver Watches, on a new construction.

With a General Assortment of

Hardware and Ironmongery,

To be sold very low, for Cash, Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or Corn, by

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, October 15th, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late William Hopkins, dec. of Powhatan county, are requested to make them known immediately, as provision may be made for the payment of them; and those indebted, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL MARSHALL,

Administrator.

Powhatan, Dec. 18, 1801. 4w

FOR SALE,

A family of about

15 SLAVES,

CONSISTING of strong and healthy young men, women and children. Apply to the printer.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1801.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, *sc.*

WAS committed to the Jail of this county, on the 15th day of October last, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself

DICK;

Says he belongs to GROVES HARRIS, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, had on when committed to jail, a white Negro cotton great coat, an old felt hat, his other clothes so much worn as not to be describable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM MILLAN, D. S. & Jailor,

Fairfax Jail, Nov. 13, 1801. 3m

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, assorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swedish Iron, assorted.
Excellent Madder, by the Cask;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801, which if not applied for, will be returned to the General Post office, the 1st of April next.

A. MRS. ISAAC ALLEN; William G. Allen, Esq. John Allen, Esq. Jones Allen; Samuel Allen; Anne Allen; David Anderson; John Abbott.

B. William Bell, care of John Faster; Stewart Bankhead, Esq. care of Mr. Moss; William Bass; Capt. Wm. Bell; Captain Wm. K. Blue; Stephen Brown; Jesse Brown; Abel Bonton; Allen or Asa Burnetts; Wenty Bush, tanner; William Bethie, Henrico; Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Thomas Booth; Gabriel Barbour, in Richmond; John H. Brown; Aylett Buckner.

C. Thomas Clopton; Thomas Clarke; Thomas Cumpton; Wilson Coleman; William Cooke, of Louisa; James Coulling; David Coupland; Toomas Cocke; John J. Cornwell; John Cocke.

D. John Davis; Samuel Dabney, Louisa, to be left in the Richmond Post-Office; William Dabney, jun. Robert Douthat.

F. John Ferguson; Patrick French; Edward Foster, work-house.

G. Robert Gwathmey; Eleanor Govett; John Glass; Wm. Green; Capt. Gustavus Gaines, 2; Mrs. Rowland Green; Miss G. Graves; John Gilmour; William Gales; Binns Gilbert; Mr. Green, theatre.

H. Mr. Hill; Miss Ann Harrison; J. Hopkins, esq; the Rev. Mr. Hay; James Haden; John Harris; James Hudson; Jonathan Hodges; Mr. Hopkins; Major E. Haskell, 2; Betsey Hudgins, near Campfield; Edmund Hulett, saddler; Thomas Hemming; William Harris, jun. Rev. Mr. John Hurt; Matthew Houston; John Heth, esq. attorney at law; Joel Hammond; Patrick Hendren; Mrs. Harwood.

J. Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffers; William Jones, Hanover, 3; Doctor Charles Jones; E. Jaskan, Jersey, Va. James Jenkins; Hugh Johnston.

K. Henry King; Geo. J. Kee; James Kennedy, jun. of Alexandria.

L. William Lightfoot; capt. Thomas Lawson; Baldwin M. Lee; John Langford; John Legen, or Leuken; Mrs. Mary Lawson, alias Mary Dunlope.

M. Captain Stephen Moore; James Miller Moore; John Mayne, at Mr. Fulcher's, 3; Alexander Macaulay; James Moore, Charles McAlister; Geo. Milton; Robion Moresilles; John Miller; Captain Meredith; Ashel Moss; Mr. McKenzie, theatre; Joseph Miller; Capt. Archibald McRae, Henrico; William Morris, sen. near Richmond.

N. David Norris; Hon. William Nelson, 2; Nathan Nathans.

P. Charles Purcell; captain Ephraim Pearson; captain Nathan Peirson; Wm. Patterson; Elisha Price; Jesse Puryear; James Robertson, surgeon; captain John Pearce; Rosin Phillips; Thomas D. Price; Mr. Parage; Thomas Puryear; Thomas Pleasants; Robert Pallon.

Q. Captain Roger Quarles.

R. Thomas Richard; John Robinson, esq. Clerk of the District Court; John Miller Russell, esq; William S. Ronald; James Royster; Richard Rowles; John Robinson, esq; David K. Richardson; Mons. Renault.

S. John Saunders, esq. 2, to remain in the Post-Office till called for; capt. John Stewart, 2; Peleg Sanford; Benjamin Scott; Bezalel Storrs; Robert Snelson; Edward Sydner; John Spencer; James Sheed, Edward Starbuck; Snider and Goode; captain Sylvanus Snow; Mary Shotwell; Alexander Smith; Ch. Ray.

T. Balfour Thompson; Enos Tomkins; Peter Tinsley; Doctor John Tankard.

V. Wm. Vaughan, near Richmond, 2.

Y. John Goodman Young, esq; Pleasant Younghusband.

W. Mrs. Ann Whitlock; William Wood; Col. Nath'l. Wilkinson; Thomas Warren; John Walker; John Wheeler; Derius Woodworth; Benjamin Ward; captain J. Word; Nathaniel White; Geo. Williamson, 2; Wyatt Walker, Charles City.

A. DAVIS, *P. M.*

N. B. It is requested of those who have not yet paid the postage on Newspapers for the last quarter, to have it discharged, as a punctual remittance of all postage is required at the expiration of each quarter.

Valuable Land for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at New Glasgow, in the county of Amherst, on the 1st day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

1591 Acres of LAND,

LYING on Piney River, in said county, seven miles above the Court house, 13 from New-Market, on James river, and about 9 or 10 from a large Merchant Mill. About one third of this Land is low ground of good quality, part of which is well adapted to Timothy, the high land is tolerably level, well timbered, and inferior to none in the upper country, for the production of Corn, Wheat, & Tobacco. The improvements are a valuable GRIST MILL on a never failing stream, a large bearing Apple orchard, and a good framed Barn.

The tract is divided into 4 lots, (which will be sold separately) each containing a proportion of low ground, with cleared land sufficient to work 3 or 4 hands to advantage. The terms of the sale will be one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Mr. James Fulcher, living on the land will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

Robert S. Rose.

Stafford, Dec. 21st, 1801.